

JOHN HUNTER.

THE ADDRESS

TO THE

COMMITTEE FOR THE ERECTION

OF

A STATUE OF HUNTER.

BY THE

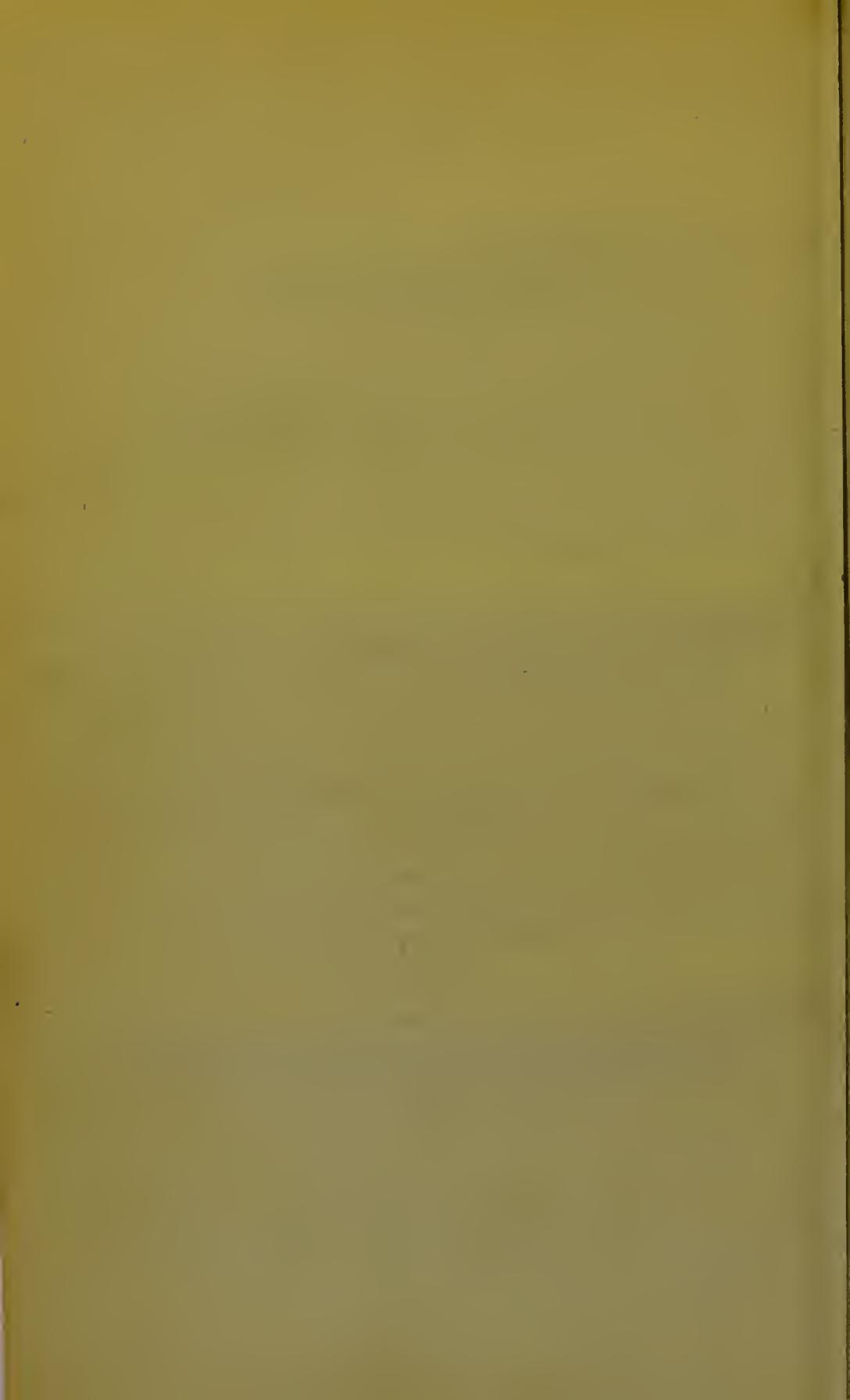
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
OF ENGLAND.



MARCH the 29th, 1859.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
AND CHARING CROSS.



R.C.S. 6

JOHN HUNTER.

GENTLEMEN,

IN the name of the Council of this College, I beg to thank the other members of the Committee for their attendance at this meeting in honour of the memory of the most distinguished member of our Corporation.

In the solemn ceremony which took place yesterday in Westminster - Abbey, under the auspices of the Dean and Chapter, we had an opportunity of reading the inscription, which reminded us that John Hunter died in the year 1793: but, after the lapse of more than sixty years, we have to lament that no public memorial exists to record our grateful acknowledgment of the eminent merits of this illustrious physiologist and surgeon.

We are, indeed, perpetually reminded of his

claims to the gratitude of his country by the incomparable Museum deposited within these walls. This matchless monument of his genius was the result of years of ever renewed labour both of mind and body during hours which he snatched from the harassing duties of professional practice: and, said Mr. Clift, his faithful and devoted assistant, “I could never understand how Mr. Hunter obtained rest: when I left him at midnight, it was with a lamp fresh trimmed for further study, and with the usual appointment to meet him again at six in the morning.” His mental exertion was, however, probably less than men of ordinary capacity might suppose. As a suggestive comment on this remark, it cannot fail, I think, to strike the beholder of Reynolds’s admirable portrait of Hunter that the artist—whether intentionally or not—has expressed what Hunter is reported to have said: “It is a pleasure to me to think!” And I venture to add that the great artist has stamped the likeness with an individuality so felicitously characteristic, that it must ever be accepted as the immutable type of the man.

But this great Museum of comparative anatomy was obtained not only by the sacrifice of time which might have been properly devoted to relaxation and repose, but by the liberal and,

it may be said, profuse expenditure of the gains of a large and lucrative practice. At his death, all that he could leave as a provision for his family was only whatever the Museum, which had absorbed all his means, might produce; and, by the tardy munificence of Parliament, it fortunately became the property of the nation at the inadequate cost of 15,000*l.* Magnificent, however, as this memorial of Hunter's genius and marvellous industry is, and must remain, the expression of our gratitude is a duty which is still to be performed; and we appeal, with the conviction of a cordial response, to the medical profession and to all lovers of science in this and other countries, for the means of raising a monument worthy of the greatness of Hunter's name, and of the depth and extent of our grateful veneration for his scientific services.

John Hunter was one of the lights of the world, whom Divine Providence from time to time raises up as "Interpreters" of His laws; and he may be justly regarded as the founder of a science of Comparative Physiology. It was the peculiar and eminent merit of Hunter that, instead of wasting his time and attention on hypotheses and conjectures with regard to the nature and essence of living forces, he had

raised his mind to the apprehension of life as a law in aid of a science of vital dynamics, and as the means of giving scientific unity to the facts of living nature. For proofs of the pregnancy of the idea which animated Hunter's labours, turn to the imposing array of facts contained in the Museum. It is impossible, in taking a cursory view of this storehouse of physiological wealth, to repress our admiration of the founder; who, at the sacrifice of fortune and present enjoyment to the cause of science, laboured with undaunted perseverance, amid the sneers of his professional brethren, in the execution of his great work;—it is impossible, in a more leisurely survey of its treasures, not to appreciate the judgment he displayed in culling that which is choicest in illustrative fact;—it is impossible, in examining his preparatory labours for the description and explanation of the collection—now in part published with the catalogue—to withhold our unqualified praise of the genius which thus brought together this epitome of animated nature in the unity of a scientific idea!

It would be worse than idle to say that his great predecessors, from the immortal Aristotle to Haller, Daubenton, Pallas, and others, among whom we may proudly point to our great Harvey,

had not largely contributed to our knowledge of animated being:—it would be alike base and purposeless to deny the well-earned merits of his contemporaries and successors; and, without any invidious attempt to detract from the fame of the illustrious Cuvier, who first successfully accomplished a scientific classification of the animal kingdom based on natural affinities disclosed by comparative anatomy,* we may justly claim for Hunter the praise of originality and priority in the scientific construction of comparative physiology,—of having first presented the facts of comparative anatomy in and as a connected scheme of graduated development, and of having thus furnished the ground of a new science, the science of comparative or universal physiology, and with it the well-founded and not unconfirmed hope of making every part of the organized creation give intelligibility to every other part, and all to the crown and consummation of all the human frame. That, however, he had also more largely contributed to the wealth of facts, that form the capital of the science, than has been hitherto admitted—nay,

* Cuvier made comparative anatomy subservient to a classification of the forms of life in the animal kingdom. Hunter made comparative anatomy the means of obtaining insight into the genetic principle by which these forms are produced, the law by which all organic forms are constructed.

that he had anticipated much of recent discovery—as in those recent branches of science which have been named Morphology, Embryology, and Palæontology—can no longer be doubted, since the publication of the admirable preface to Hunter's papers on the Animal Economy, by Professor Owen, the able vindicator of Hunter's fame.

But, although Hunter's labours in physiology and natural science would have been more than sufficient to earn for him the admiration of the scientific world, his practical and comprehensive mind led him to connect them with his professional pursuits and with the hitherto unaccomplished task of establishing Surgery on scientific principles. In his Pathology, Hunter, by contemplating Life as an agency working under the control of Law, remained true to the principle already secured in his Physiology, and it enabled him to regard the living body in disease, no less than in health, as a living whole and an organic unity. Thus we find him not only recognising the living body as a Constitution, by virtue of which it forms a system of interdependent parts and of balanced forces mutually reacting and combining to one end; but also raising into notice the fact that these powers may, and do, exist in various degrees of intensity and of rela-

tive subordination, the result being in each instance the constitution of the individual, with all its marked peculiarities. And if from this vantage-ground he was led to determine the pathological significance of the terms "Susceptibility," "Disposition," "Irritability," and the like, and to penetrate the nature of "Fereditary Tendencies," it also induced him to devote a large portion of his lectures to a consideration of Sympathy; the term being intended to express the community, and, as it were, consent of feeling and action, which preserve the bond of interdependence in all the parts and actions of the living body in their conspiration to one organic whole. He saw that it was from a knowledge of morbid sympathy that we are enabled to anticipate the immediate and remote effects of injury to the living frame, and that it is under the conditions of sympathy that we have to study the nature and end of constitutional irritation in its various forms. And as many of the actions excited by sympathy are for the purpose of effecting processes which tend to the repair of local injuries and to the removal of disease, the principle which he established supplies an intelligible meaning to the so-called "*Vis medicatrix naturæ*," as the law of integrity, or the ever-present tendency to integration, which in all life

having produced a whole, ever tends to preserve and restore that which it had produced.

It was alone from a philosophical physiology like that of Hunter that such a study of disease in behoof of a scientific pathology could originate; and it was upon this basis that he prosecuted his pathological researches by investigating the Latent Processes, as Bacon named them, by which disease is produced; or rather in which it essentially consists, and which correspond to what have been technically, but less happily, called “proximate causes.” If it were necessary to enter more at large into a detail of Hunter’s labours, I might refer to his work on the ‘Fundamental Principles of Inflammation’ as to one of the most masterly performances of inductive inquiry which we possess, and unprecedented in the special science to which it is a contribution. If we look to his investigation of the inflammatory process, how can we enough admire the almost wearisome collation of facts by which he removes, point by point, all the intervening obscurity which separates in our view the morbid from the natural action of vessels, and brings them into luminous and intelligible connexion? And if in his researches on Ulceration, in connexion with the functions of the absorbent vessels, we find him opening a new-

branch of science, it was by his elucidation of the process of Adhesion or union by the first intention, that he principally conferred on operative surgery a scientific character. The knowledge of this mode of union in wounds, whether pre-meditated or accidental, has eminently contributed to rescue the surgeon's art from the opprobrium of unsuccessful operations, and to give simplicity and success to their after treatment.

But that principles travel slowly may be instanced by a fact, of which I was a witness, not more than 35 years ago. One of the first operators of Paris had justly excited my admiration of his skill in the performance of an amputation, by the more than ordinary care with which he had prepared the parts implicated in the operation for the quick union of the stump, when, to my inexpressible surprise, he stuffed the wound with "charpic," and thus wilfully provoked a tedious suppuration, which would not only retard the healing of the wound, but might endanger the life of the patient. As a comment on this procedure, unknown to English surgery, I may mention that, some years later, a German physician, who visited St. Thomas's Hospital, asked me—"What was our success in amputations?" I answered, "That, leaving out of the account the more dangerous class of primary amputations, a fatal

termination was the exception." "Ah!" said he, "at Paris they one and all die;—recovery may be the exception, but death is the rule."

Again, at Berlin in 1817, I saw a case in which one of the most eminent operators of Germany at that time had performed the operation of tying the subclavian artery for an axillary aneurism—and this according to the principle introduced and discovered by Hunter, of arresting the flow of blood into the aneurismal sac, without laying it open;—the patient appeared to me to be in a state that augured favourably for the result, but, for reasons which the operator did not explain, and I could not divine, he resorted in the course of a few days to the antiquated and barbarous practice of opening the sac by an extensive incision, and of scooping out its contents; and I need scarcely add, that the patient's life was the forfeit of this gross violation of the principle which Hunter had established more than a quarter of a century before.

It remains to be noticed, however, that the appeal to philosophical principles,—which may be said to constitute Hunter's method,*—was

* . . . The principles of our art are not less necessary to be understood than the principles of other sciences; unless, indeed, the surgeon should wish to resemble the Chinese philosopher, whose knowledge consisted only in facts. In that case the science must remain unimproved until fresh facts arise. In Europe, philosophers

the cause of his novel doctrines being a closed volume to the greater number of his contemporaries and to the mere routiniers of the profession. But, although the principles implied or expressed in his writings and lectures, subjected him to the scorn or neglect of those less imbued with the spirit of philosophy, the results of those principles, practically exemplified and verified as they were by facts, gradually forced themselves on the conviction of the profession, and became the very groundwork of all professional study, teaching, and progress. Nor ought we to forget, in accounting for the revolution in surgery which he effected, that in the lifetime of Hunter the better minds of the surgical profession were attracted to his lecture-room ; and, though perhaps at no time exceeding thirty in number, that Home, Cline, Lynn, Carlisle, Abernethy, Astley Cooper, Coleman, and others were his enthusiastic disciples, and became the enlightened teachers of Hunterian Principles in the schools of the metropolis.

If, then, Hunter may be justly regarded as

reason from principles, and thus account for facts before they arise. Too much attention cannot be paid to facts ; yet too many facts crowd the memory without advantage, any further than that they lead us to establish principles. By an acquaintance with principles we learn the causes of diseases. Without this knowledge a man cannot be a surgeon.—*Hunter's Lectures.*

the founder of a science of comparative physiology;—if this illustrious surgeon, in first establishing, on the scientific basis of physiology, a rational pathology, achieved the union of the healing art with universal science;—and if he thereby raised surgery into a liberal profession, and produced a beneficial reform in surgical art, by which its power and light in ministering to the ills of man have been incalculably increased;—we may confidently appeal to the liberality of the profession, and of all lovers of science, for the means of raising a memorial of their gratitude and reverence for this great man, who may rightfully take his place in the foremost rank of the benefactors of mankind.

APPENDIX.

THE following short account of the circumstances which led to the removal of the Remains of JOHN HUNTER to Westminster Abbey, and to the proposal of a subscription for the erection of a statue commemorative of his high talent and of the gratitude of the Profession now cognizant of the value of his Physiological and Surgical principles, is appended to the President's Address, on the presumption that it would be acceptable to the Profession as well as an authentic record of the proceedings.

At a Meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, held 10 February, 1859, a letter to the President, from Mr. Frank T. Buckland, dated 25 ult., was read, of which the following is an extract:—

“Having seen an advertisement in the ‘Times’ that the vaults and catacombs under the Church of St. Martin’s-in-the-Fields were about to be finally built and closed up in accordance with an Order in Council, and remembering that the remains of our great Founder were therein deposited, I have this morning been to the church, and find the following entry in the book:—

‘1793, Oct. 22, John Hunter, Esq., Leicester Square, No. 3 vault, 6*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* — no candles, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4. Apoplexy.’”*

* The cause of the death of John Hunter above entered is incorrect, as proved by the following authentic statement:—“The coronary arteries had their branches which ramify through the heart converted into long tubes with difficulty divisible by the knife. The mitral valves were *much* ossified. The aorta was somewhat dilated, its valves thickened and wanting pliancy, and the inner surface of the artery was studded with opaque and elevated white spots.”—From Ottley’s *Life of John Hunter*, attached to Palmer’s *Edition of Hunter’s Works*, vol. i. p. 132.

The President stated that he had, since the receipt of this letter, seen Mr. Buckland, and with the concurrence of the Vice-Presidents had requested him to discover if possible the remains of Mr. Hunter, when the coffin shall be removed from vault No. 3, in order to their safe re-interment. Whereupon the Council resolved "That the President and Vice-Presidents be requested to continue their endeavours to identify the remains of John Hunter, and to take such steps with reference to the remains as they may judge proper."

On the 22nd of February, Mr. Frank T. Buckland discovered John Hunter's coffin, in excellent preservation, and having affixed a brass plate bearing Mr. Hunter's arms and the following inscription:—

John Hunter
Esq.
Died 16 Oct.,
1793
Aged 64 Years.

The report of the discovery having been made to the President and Vice-Presidents, they considered it advisable, before deciding on the place of re-interment, to consult Mr. W. Hunter Baillie, the grandnephew of John Hunter, and the legal guardian of the remains, as to his wishes on the subject; and that gentleman having been communicated with stated that on his first hearing of the possibility of John Hunter's remains being found, it was his most anxious wish that they should be placed in Westminster Abbey among the great and good, if that could be done.

Under these circumstances the President and Vice-Presidents applied to the Very Reverend the Dean and the Chapter of Westminster for the necessary permission, which was most readily granted, the Dean in his official letter observing "we shall be proud to be the guardians there of the ashes of so great a man,"—and subsequently allowing choice of any unoccupied ground in the Abbey, excepting the choir, and suggesting that if it were proposed to make

any demonstration on the occasion of the re-interment, the Jerusalem Chamber would probably be allowed to be used by the persons attending the solemnity.

On the 12th of March the Council met, and determined that the remains should be removed on the evening of the 26th prox. from St. Martin's Church to the Abbey, and that in the afternoon of the 28th they should be deposited in their final resting-place. They also determined that the Council should meet in the Jerusalem Chamber at that time to accompany the remains to the grave; that the Trustees of the Hunterian Collection, the President and Censors of the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Presidents of the Royal, the Linnaean, the Zoological and Geological Societies, and the Master of the Apothecaries' Society of London, together with Mr. W. Hunter Baillie, Professor Owen, and Mr. Frank T. Buckland, should be invited to attend; also that tickets of admission to the Jerusalem Chamber should be issued to the members of the profession on application at the College. It was also further determined that there should be placed over the grave, so soon as convenient after the re-interment, a slab of polished red granite, with an ornamental brass plate and inscription stating the day and year in which John Hunter was born, and on which he died; where he was first buried; and also that his remains had been removed on 28th March, 1859, by the Royal College of Surgeons of England as a mark of their veneration.

On the same day the Council of the College, in committee, *Resolved*,—That this Committee feel that the present solemnity affords a most fitting opportunity to the members of the medical profession and others of raising a public memorial of their high appreciation of the Physiological and Surgical labours of John Hunter, which have mainly tended to the advancement of the science of their profession and to the high rank of British Surgery: they therefore determine that a subscription shall be opened for the purpose of raising a Statue of JOHN HUNTER.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen, in addition to the members of Council, be invited to join this Committee, viz.—

The Trustees of the Hunterian Collection.

The President of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The Master of the Society of Apothecaries of London.

The Regius Professor of Physic of Oxford.

Cambridge.

The Director-General of the Army and Ordnance } Medical
" " Navy } Departments.

The President of the Royal
" Linnaean } Societies.
" Zoological
" Geological }

The Very Reverend the Dean of Westminster.

William Hunter Baillie, Esq.

Richard Owen, Esq.

Frank T. Buckland, Esq.

Resolved,—That this Committee recommend to the Council of the College that the treasurers be authorised and requested to pay the sum of one hundred guineas from the College funds in aid of the subscription for raising a statue of John Hunter. Also, that the President and Vice-Presidents of the College be Treasurers of the Statue Fund; and that Mr. John F. South be requested to act as Secretary of this Committee.

On the evening of the 26th March, as already arranged, the remains of Hunter were conveyed from the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields to Westminster Abbey, where they were placed in Abbot Islip's Chapel, and remained till deposited in the grave, the spot selected for which is in the north aisle of the nave, between the third and fourth columns, close to the grave of the celebrated Ben Jonson, and which will be overlooked by the bust of the late Dean Buckland (an enthusiastic admirer of Hunter, and who had not only been anxious that a monument should be raised to him in the Abbey, but had even fixed on

a placee for it) which will shortly be placeed in the south aisle.

Very great interest had been excited among the profession when the intention of the Council of the College to undertake the pious duty of the removal to the Abbey had been made publick, and a very numerous assemblage collected there early in the afternoon of the 28th of March; and it having been intimated that the choral service* would be suited to the solemnity, which would take place immediately afterwards, the choir was crowded with mediæval men, of whom many had come from the country to testify their respect for John Hunter's memory.

Soon after four o'clock the procession, headed by the vergers, passed from the Jerusalem Chamber into the Abbey, arranged in the following order:—

The Dean of Westminster. W. Hunter Baillie, Esq.

Frank T. Buckland, Esq. Richard Owen, Esq.

The President of the Royal College of Physicians. Earl of Ducie.

The President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

The Vice-Presidents and

The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The Censors of the Royal College of Physicians.

The Master of the Society of Apothecaries of London.

The Director-General of the Navy The President of the
Medical Department. Linnaean Society.

And other Members of the Medical Profession.

The procession having reached Abbot Islip's Chapel, and the coffin, uncovered and placed on a bier, having been raised on shoulders, proceeded round St. Edward's Chapel into the nave, the Dead March in 'Samson' being

* The Musical Service consisted of—

Single Chant to Psalms.....*Turle.*

"Magnificat" and "Nunc dimittis".....*Farrant.*

ANTHEM.

"When the ear heard him." }
"His body is buried in peace." }.....*Handel.*

played by Mr. Trnle, and continued till the grave was reached, in which the

REMAINS OF JOHN HUNTER

were lowered whilst the pealing organ poured forth Handel's grand and sublime chorus, well suited to this memorable occasion—

HIS BODY IS BURIED IN PEACE, BUT HIS NAME LIVETH EVERMORE.

It may not be generally known that there has been for many years past great doubt as to the correctness of the date of John Hunter's birth, the anniversary of which has been held on the 14th February, on which day the Oration and Festival founded and endowed by Dr. Baillie and Sir Everard Home, Bart., have been celebrated. The recent occurrence however having led to an attempt at determining the matter, it has been ascertained by the kind assistance of Dr. James Watson, the President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, that John Hunter was born on the 13th Febr. 1728, at Calderfield, parish of East Kilbride, county Lanark, N. B.; and consequently that the anniversary as hitherto kept is incorrect.

The following letter from the Registrar to Dr. James Watson, together with the accompanying Register, are added as authority for any future biographer of John Hunter, and will doubtless be read with interest :—

SIR,

East Kilbride, 29 March, 1859.

I HAVE searched the record of Births and Baptisms for this parish and have found the name of John Hunter, and send you the Extract. You will observe that the Christian name of his mother is blank, and the place of birth a-wanting, neither being in the Register. On making further search, I found the name of a sister "Isobel," two years older than John the same omission occurs with the name of the mother; but the place of birth given is Calderfield and I am of opinion that the farm now known as

Long Calderwood * would at one time be divided into two farms named respectively Calderfield and Long Calderwood a circumstance very common in this Parish and I am led to this conclusion by the name of the farm adjoining that in question being likewise Long Calderwood, and no place known to me here having the designation of Calderfield.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.,

MATTHEW DALGLISH, *Registrar.*

Dr. James Watson,

153, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

copy of register enclosed.

"John, a lawful son procreato between John Hunter and
— Paul, born February 13th and baptized March 30th,
1728."

Extracted by me from the Register-Book of Births and
Baptisms for the parish of East Kilbride, in the county
of Lanark, this 28th day of March, 1859.

MATTHEW DALGLISH, *Registrar.*

At a Meeting of the John Hunter Statue Committee, held at
the Royal College of Surgeons, 29th March, 1859,
Present,

Joseph Henry Green, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster. Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart.

Thomas Mayo, Esq., M.D., President
J. Risdon Bennett, Esq., M.D. } Censors } of the Royal College
William Baly, Esq., M.D. } of Physicians.

* In confirmation of the correctness of the Registrar's notion, Mr. W. Hunter Baillie writes:—"In looking at an old map I have of Long Calderwood farm and mansion, which belong to me, I find that a portion of this small property was called Calderfield, and that the larger portion was named Long Calderwood. Upon this latter stands the house which I have always heard was the birthplace of William and John Hunter. It was externally in good repair when I saw it a few years since, and is still serviceable for farming purposes, such as lodging for farm servants, &c. The house used for habitation by the farmer is on another part of the property."—*Extract of Letter, April 9, 1859, from W. Hunter Baillie, Esq., to John F. South, Esq.*

James Moncrieff Arnott, Esq.	} Vice-Presidents of the Royal
John F. South, Esq.	} College of Surgeons.
James Saner, Esq., Master of the Society of Apothecaries.	
The Professor of Anatomy of Cambridge.	
William Lawrence, Esq.	James Luke, Esq.
Edward Stanley, Esq.	F. C. Skye, Esq.
Cæsar H. Hawkins, Esq.	Joseph Hodgson, Esq.
Thomas Wormald, Esq.	
John Bishop, Esq.	Richard Partridge, Esq.
G. W. Mackmurdo, Esq.	Richard Quain, Esq.
Francis Kiernan, Esq.	Edward Coek, Esq.
George Gulliver, Esq.	Thomas Tatum, Esq.
Alfred Shaw, Esq.	
William Hunter Baillie, Esq.	Frank T. Buckland, Esq.

The President-Chairman delivered an Address in reference to yesterday's solemnity, after which

It was Resolved,—That the President be requested to allow the Address he has just made to this Committee to be printed and circulated. With this request the President complied.

The Honorary Secretary reported that up to the present time the sum of 490*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, exclusive of the contribution of 105*l.* from the College, has been subscribed to the Statue Fund.

Resolved,—That a Sub-Committee of five be appointed to consider the site, the artist, and the material for the Statue of John Hunter; and that such Sub-Committee do report to the Committee their recommendation on the subjects specified: and also that the nomination of the Sub-Committee be left to the President: Who accordingly forthwith nominated—

Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart.,
The President of the Royal College of Physicians, and
The President and Vice-Presidents of the Royal College of
Surgeons,
to be such Sub-Committee.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the Committee then adjourned.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
STATUE OF JOHN HUNTER.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, £105.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
THE PRESIDENT	10	10	0	G. Borlase Childs, Esq., Finsbury-place	2	2	0
James Moncrieff Arniott, Esq., V.P., New Burlington-street	10	10	0	A. Leggatt, Esq., Lowndes-square	1	1	0
J. F. South, Esq., V.P., Black-heath-park	10	10	0	John Sutton, Esq., Lee	1	1	0
W. Lawrence, Esq., Whitehall-pl.	10	10	0	Robert Winning, Esq., Richmond, Surrey	1	1	0
Edward Stanley, Esq., Brook-st.	10	10	0	J. Warwick, Esq., Stamford-hill	1	1	0
Casar H. Hawkins, Esq., Grosv.-st.	10	10	0	H. Hancock, Esq., Harley-street	1	1	0
James Luke, Esq., Broad-st.-bdgs.	10	10	0	Edwin Canton, Esq., Montagu-place, Russell-square	1	1	0
Frederic Carpenter Skey, Esq., Grosvenor-street	10	10	0	M.L. Este, Esq., late 1st Life Guards	1	1	0
J. Hodgson, Esq., Westbourne-ter.	10	10	0	J. Adams, Esq., St. Helen's-place	2	2	0
T. Wormald, Esq., Bedford-row	10	10	0	J. Harrison, Esq., Albany Court-yd.	1	1	0
Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., Savile-row	10	10	0	L. Beale, Esq., M.D., Grosvenor-st.	1	1	0
Joseph Swan, Esq., Tavistock-sq.	5	5	0	W. Acton, Esq., Queen Anne-st.	10	10	0
John Bishop, Esq., Bernard-street	5	5	0	R. Skeggs, Esq., St. Martin's-pl.	10	6	
Gilbert W. Mackinurdo, Esq., New Broad-street	5	5	0	R. D. Grainger, Esq., Highgate	5	5	0
F. Kiernan, Esq., Manchester-st.	5	5	0	Wm. Carr, Esq., Lee, Kent	1	1	0
Wm. Coulson, Esq., Frederick-pl.	5	5	0	John Conolly, Esq., M.D., Hanwell	1	1	0
G. Gulliver, Esq., Walthamstow	5	0	Richard Wellbank, Esq.	2	2	0	
R. Partridge, Esq., Spring-grdns.	5	5	Alexander Carr, Esq., Park-lane	1	1	0	
J. Hilton, Esq., New Broad-street	5	5	William Hunter, Esq., Sloane-st.	3	0	0	
R. Quain, Esq., Cavendish-square	5	5	Wm. A. Harrison, Esq., Keppel-st.	1	1	0	
Edw. Cock, Esq., St. Thomas-st.	5	5	H. A. Middleditch, Esq., Old Kent-road	1	1	0	
Samuel Solly, Esq., St. Helen's-pl.	5	5	Walter C. Dendy, Esq., Suffolk-pl.	1	1	0	
Thomas Tatam, Esq., George-st., Hanover-square	5	5	Robert Menzies, Esq., Upper Stamford-street	1	1	0	
Alexander Shaw, Esq., Illecrietta-street, Cavendish-square	5	5	William Fergusson, Esq., George-street, Hanover-square	5	5	0	
P. G. Hewett, Esq., Chesterfield-st.	2	2	T. Hammerton, Esq., Clarges-st.	1	1	0	
George Busk, Esq., Harley-street	2	2	The College of Dentists of England	10	10	0	
W. H. Baillie, Esq., Harley-street	10	10	George Bury, Esq., Whetstone	1	1	0	
R. Owen, Esq., British Museum	5	5	T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., Onslow-sq.	1	1	0	
The President of the Royal College of Physicians of London	5	5	Wm. V. Pettigrew, Esq., M.D., Chester-street	1	1	0	
H. Bence Jones, Esq., M.D., Censor	3	3	Henry Bullock, Esq., Great Cumber- land-street	1	1	0	
Alexander Sutherland, Esq., M.D., Censor	3	3	Mitchell Henry, Esq., Harley-st.	5	5	0	
J. R. Bennett, Esq., M.D., Censor	3	3	J. Proper, Esq., New Cavendish-st.	1	1	0	
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